

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

PRISON LEGAL NEWS, A PROJECT
OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENSE
CENTER

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v.

CIVIL NO. SA-13-CV-591-XR

BOB HOLDER, A COMAL COUNTY
SHERIFF, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND
OFFICIAL CAPACITY, AND COMAL
COUNTY

ORDER AND ADVISORY

Before the Court is the above-styled and numbered cause. The Court has received Defendant(s) Answer and therefore enters the following Order and Advisory:

It is ORDERED that the Plaintiff(s) confer with the Defendant(s) as required by Fed. R. Civ. P 26(f) to submit a proposed scheduling order in the format shown in the attached Scheduling and Docket Control Order for the Court's consideration by **SEPTEMBER 23, 2013**. Failure to do so may result in the Court's entering its own scheduling order.

At the request of the Bar, the San Antonio District Judges have implemented a procedure whereby a Magistrate Judge is assigned to each civil case at the time it is filed. The assignments are made randomly and are evenly divided among the three San Antonio Magistrate Judges. If a pretrial matter is referred by the District Judge, it will be handled by the Magistrate Judge to whom the case was assigned. Similarly, if the parties consent to Magistrate Judge jurisdiction, the case will be placed on the docket of the assigned Magistrate Judge for all future proceedings, including entry of final judgment. 28 USC § 636(c). The Magistrate Judge assigned to this case is **Pamela A. Mathy**.

So that this Court may more efficiently manage its docket, the parties are hereby **ORDERED** to notify the Court whether or not they consent, under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), to Magistrate Judge jurisdiction. Therefore, within thirty (30) days of the date of the filing of this Order, each party shall sign the appropriate election form to be filed with the Clerk's Office (see attached).

SIGNED this AUGUST 21, 2013.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Xavier Rodriguez', written over a horizontal line.

XAVIER RODRIGUEZ
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

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PLAINTIFF'S ADVISORY TO THE CLERK OF COURT

Plaintiff in the above-captioned case elects as follows (please select only one of the following options):

- ☐ I consent to proceed before a United States Magistrate Judge in accordance with provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 636. Plaintiff in the above-captioned case waives the right to proceed before a United States District Judge and consents to have a United States Magistrate Judge conduct any and all further proceedings in this case, including rendering a decision, and to order the entry of final judgment. Any appeal shall be taken to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in accordance with Title 28 U.S.C. Section 636(c)(3).

☐ I do **not** consent to proceed before a United States Magistrate Judge. Plaintiff in the above-captioned case elects **not** to have this case decided by a United States Magistrate Judge and prefers that this case proceed before the United States District Judge.

Plaintiff's Name

By: _____
Signed by Attorney

Date

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
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CIVIL NO. SA-13-CV-591-XR

BOB HOLDER, A COMAL COUNTY
SHERIFF, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND
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DEFENDANT'S ADVISORY TO THE CLERK OF COURT

Defendant in the above-captioned case elects as follows (please select only one of the following options):

☐ I consent to proceed before a United States Magistrate Judge in accordance with provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 636. Defendant in the above-captioned case waives the right to proceed before a United States District Judge and consents to have a United States Magistrate Judge conduct any and all further proceedings in this case, including rendering a decision, and to order the entry of final judgment. Any appeal shall be taken to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in accordance with Title 28 U.S.C. Section 636(c)(3).

☐ I do **not** consent to proceed before a United States Magistrate Judge. Defendant in the above-captioned case elects **not** to have this case decided by a United States Magistrate Judge and prefers that this case proceed before the United States District Judge.

Defendant's Name

By: _____
Signed by Attorney

Date

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION**

_____ ,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff(s),	§	
	§	
v.	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. _____
	§	
_____ ,	§	
	§	
Defendant(s).	§	

**SCHEDULING AND
DOCKET CONTROL ORDER¹**

The disposition of this case will be controlled by the following order. If a deadline set forth in this Order falls on a weekend or holiday, the effective day will be the next business day.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Any nongovernmental corporate party must file its Fed. R. Civ. P. 7.1 Disclosure Statement with its first appearance, pleading, petition, motion, response, or other request addressed to the court. If any required information changes, any nongovernmental corporate party must promptly file a supplemental statement.

RULE 26 ATTORNEY CONFERENCE

If not already held, the parties must conclude the Rule 26(f) conference no later than 14 days from the date this Order is signed.²

INITIAL DISCLOSURES

¹This order replaces Appendix “B” described in Western District of Texas Local Rule CV-16(a). Additional guidance can be found at <http://www.txwd.uscourts.gov/general/judges/docs/sanantonio/rodriguez.pdf>.

²The parties are encouraged to use Fed. R. Civ. P. Form 52 during their Rule 26 “meet and confer” conference. The Form 52 Report may, but is not required to, be filed.

If not already exchanged, the parties must serve the Rule 26(a)(1) initial disclosures on each other no later than 14 days from the date this Order is signed.

INITIAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

An initial pretrial conference pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 will not be scheduled at this time. However, if a party believes that a conference with the Court would be of assistance in resolving discovery or case management issues, the party should file a motion with the Court requesting a pretrial conference. The parties shall confer on the substance of any disputes prior to the filing of any motion for a pretrial conference.

DISCOVERY OF ELECTRONICALLY STORED INFORMATION (ESI)

The parties shall conform to the principles set forth in the Addendum to this Order, regarding the request for and exchange of ESI.

STIPULATED ORDER REGARDING INADVERTENT PRODUCTION

The Court encourages the parties to consider filing a proposed agreed order, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), that a party does not waive the attorney-client privilege or the attorney work-product privilege by inadvertently producing privileged or work-product documents.

RULE 12 MOTIONS

Twombly motions (motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim) and motions for more definite statement generally lack merit and should be filed sparingly. Because motions under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) and Rule 12 (c) have become routine practice, the filing of such motions does not stay discovery and will not otherwise delay progress of the case pending a ruling on the motion, unless the party filing the motion obtains a court order otherwise..

MOTIONS FOR LEAVE TO AMEND PLEADINGS.

Parties filing motions after the deadlines in this section must show good cause.

The deadline for Plaintiff(s) to file a motion seeking leave to amend pleadings; or to join parties is _____.³

The deadline for Defendant(s) to file a motion (1) to designate responsible third parties, pursuant to Texas Civil Practices & Remedies Code § 33.004(a); (2) seeking leave to amend pleadings; or (3) to join parties is _____.⁴

³Generally 60 days from date of this order.

⁴Generally 75 days from date of this order.

EXPERTS

The deadline for a party seeking relief to identify and exchange expert reports pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2) is _____.⁵

The deadline for a party to identify and exchange expert reports in support of its defense(s) pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2) is _____.⁶

SUPPLEMENTATION

The deadline for filing supplemental reports required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e) is _____.

WITNESS LIST, EXHIBIT LIST AND PRETRIAL DISCLOSURES

The deadline for filing Rule 26(a)(3) disclosures is _____.

The deadline for filing objections under Rule (26)(a)(3) is _____. Any objections not made will be deemed waived.

COMPLETION OF DISCOVERY

Written discovery requests are not timely if they are filed so close to this deadline that under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure the response would not be due until after the deadline.

The deadline for the completion of all discovery is _____.⁷

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) REPORT

The deadline for filing an ADR Report as specified in TXWD Local Rule CV-88(b) is _____.⁸ If a settlement is reached, the parties should immediately notify the Court so the case may be removed from the Court's trial docket.

PRETRIAL MOTIONS

⁵Generally 90 days from date of this order.

⁶Generally 120 days from date of this order.

⁷Generally 180 days from date of this order.

⁸Generally 180 days from date of this order.

No motion (other than a motion in limine) may be filed after this date except for good cause. The deadline to file motions (including dispositive motions and *Daubert* motions) is _____.⁹ This deadline is also applicable to the filing of any summary judgment motion under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 and any defense of qualified immunity. Leave of court is automatically given to file motions, responses, and replies not to exceed 30 pages in length.¹⁰ With regard to motions for summary judgment, the response shall be due fourteen days after the motion is served and the reply shall be due seven days after the response is served. Rule 6(d) shall not apply for service via CM/ECF of motions for summary judgment and responses.

JOINT PRETRIAL ORDER AND MOTION IN LIMINE

The deadline to file a Final Joint Pretrial Order and any motion in limine is _____.¹¹

All attorneys are responsible for preparing the Final Joint Pretrial Order, which must contain the following:

- (1) a short statement identifying the Court's jurisdiction. If there is an unresolved jurisdictional question, state it;
- (2) a brief statement of the case, one that the judge could read to the jury panel for an introduction to the facts and parties;
- (3) a summary of the remaining claims and defenses of each party;
- (4) a list of stipulated facts;
- (5) a list of contested issues of fact;
- (6) a list of the legal propositions that are not in dispute;
- (7) a list of contested issues of law;
- (8) a list of all exhibits expected to be offered. Counsel will make all exhibits available for examination by opposing counsel. All documentary exhibits must be exchanged before the final pre-trial conference. The exhibit list should clearly reflect whether a particular exhibit

⁹This date should not be any later than 90 days before the case is scheduled for trial in order to allow the Court adequate time to rule.

¹⁰This supersedes the page limit specified in TXWD Local Rule CV-7(c).

¹¹This date is generally one week prior to the Final PreTrial Conference.

is objected to or whether there are no objections to the exhibit;

(9) a list of the names and addresses of witnesses who may be called with a brief statement of the nature of their testimony;

(10) an estimate of the length of trial;

(11) for a jury trial, include (a) proposed questions for the voir dire examination, and (b) a proposed charge, including instructions, definitions, and special interrogatories, with authority;

(12) for a nonjury trial, include (a) proposed findings of fact and (b) proposed conclusions of law, with authority;

(13) the signatures of all attorneys; and

(14) a place for the date and the signature of the presiding judge.

FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

The Final Pretrial Conference shall be held on _____.¹² Motions in limine, if any, will be heard on this date. Counsel should confer prior to this hearing on any issues raised in a motion in limine or the Joint Pretrial Order. Any party intending to use a demonstrative exhibit should provide the same to opposing counsel at least 3 days prior to the Final Pretrial conference so that if any objections or issues are raised about the demonstrative exhibit, they can be addressed at the final pretrial conference.

TRIAL

The Trial Date is _____.

REDACTION OF CERTAIN MATERIAL

Counsel are reminded that, with regard to any paper that is filed, compliance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2 is mandatory. Accordingly, counsel should ensure that appropriate redactions are made.

Signed on _____.

Xavier Rodriguez
United States District Judge

¹²This date is generally two weeks prior to the trial date.

ADDENDUM: DISCOVERY OF ELECTRONICALLY STORED INFORMATION (ESI)¹³

§ 1.01 *Purpose*

The purpose of this Addendum is to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every civil case, and to promote, whenever possible, the early resolution of disputes regarding the discovery of ESI without Court intervention.

§ 1.02 *Cooperation*

An attorney's zealous representation of a client is not compromised by conducting discovery in a cooperative manner. The failure of counsel or the parties to cooperate in facilitating and reasonably limiting discovery requests and responses raises litigation costs.

§ 1.03 *Discovery Proportionality*

The proportionality standard set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(C) should be applied in each case when formulating a discovery plan. To further the application of the proportionality standard in discovery, requests for production of ESI and related responses should be reasonably targeted, clear, and as specific as practicable.

§ 2.01 *Duty to Meet and Confer on Discovery and to Identify Disputes for Early Resolution*

(a) At the Rule 26 Attorney Conference (and thereafter as necessary), counsel shall meet and discuss the following:

- (1) the identification of relevant and discoverable ESI;
- (2) the scope of discoverable ESI to be preserved by the parties;
- (3) the formats for preservation and production of ESI;
- (4) the potential for conducting discovery in phases or stages as a method for reducing costs and burden; and
- (5) the procedures for handling inadvertent production of privileged information and other privilege waiver issues under Federal Rule of Evidence 502.

(b) Disputes regarding ESI will be resolved more efficiently if, before meeting with opposing counsel, the attorneys for each party review and understand how their client's data is stored and retrieved in order to determine what issues must be addressed during the Rule 26 meet and confer

¹³This Addendum derives (with some modifications) from the findings of the Seventh Circuit Electronic Discovery Committee in administering a pilot program.

conference.

§ 2.02 *E-Discovery Liaison(s)*

(a) In some cases, the meet and confer process will be aided by participation of an e-discovery liaison(s). In the event of a dispute concerning the preservation or production of ESI, each party should consider designating an individual(s) to act as e-discovery liaison(s) for purposes of meeting, conferring, and attending court hearings on the subject. Regardless of whether the e-discovery liaison(s) is an attorney (in-house or outside counsel), a third party consultant, or an employee of the party, the e-discovery liaison(s) should:

- (1) be prepared to participate in e-discovery dispute resolution;
- (2) be knowledgeable about the party's e-discovery efforts;
- (3) be, or have reasonable access to those who are, familiar with the party's electronic systems and capabilities in order to explain those systems and answer relevant questions; and
- (4) be, or have reasonable access to those who are, knowledgeable about the technical aspects of e-discovery, including electronic document storage, organization, and format issues, and relevant information retrieval technology, including search methodology.

§ 2.03 *Preservation Requests and Orders*

(a) Vague and overly broad preservation requests do not help and are therefore disfavored. Vague and overly broad preservation orders should not be sought or entered. The information sought to be preserved through the use of a preservation letter request or order should be reasonable in scope and mindful of the factors set forth in Rule 26(b)(2)(C).

(b) To the extent counsel or a party requests preservation of ESI through the use of a preservation letter, such requests should attempt to ensure the preservation of relevant and discoverable information and to facilitate cooperation between requesting and receiving counsel and parties by transmitting specific and useful information. Examples of such specific and useful information include, but are not limited to:

- (1) names of the parties;
- (2) factual background of the potential legal claim(s) and identification of potential cause(s) of action;
- (3) names of potential witnesses and other people reasonably anticipated to have relevant evidence;

(4) relevant time period; and

(5) other information that may assist the responding party in assessing what information to preserve.

(c) If the recipient of a preservation request chooses to respond, that response should provide the requesting counsel or party with useful information regarding the preservation efforts undertaken by the responding party. Examples of such useful and specific information include, but are not limited to, information that:

(1) identifies what information the responding party is willing to preserve and the steps being taken in response to the preservation letter;

(2) identifies any disagreement(s) with the request to preserve; and

(3) identifies any further preservation issues that were not raised.

§ 2.04 *Scope of Preservation*

(a) All parties and their counsel are responsible for taking reasonable and proportionate steps to preserve relevant and discoverable ESI within their possession, custody or control. Determining which steps are reasonable and proportionate in particular litigation is a fact specific inquiry that will vary from case to case. The parties and counsel should address preservation issues at the outset of a case, and should continue to address them as the case progresses and their understanding of the issues and the facts improves.

(b) Discovery concerning the preservation and collection efforts of another party may be appropriate but, if used unadvisedly, can also contribute to unnecessary expense and delay and may inappropriately implicate work product and attorney-client privileged matter. Accordingly, prior to initiating such discovery a party shall confer with the party from whom the information is sought concerning: (i) the specific need for such discovery, including its relevance to issues likely to arise in the litigation; and (ii) the suitability of alternative means for obtaining the information. Nothing herein exempts deponents on merits issues from answering questions concerning the preservation and collection of their documents, ESI, and tangible things.

(c) The parties and counsel should come to the meet and confer conference prepared to discuss the claims and defenses in the case including specific issues, time frame, potential damages, and targeted discovery that each anticipates requesting. In addition, the parties and counsel should be prepared to discuss reasonably foreseeable preservation issues that relate directly to the information that the other party is seeking. The parties and counsel need not raise every conceivable issue that may arise concerning their preservation efforts; however, the identification of any such preservation issues should be specific.

(d) The following categories of ESI generally are not discoverable in most cases, and if any party intends to request the preservation or production of these categories, then that intention should be

discussed at the meet and confer or as soon thereafter as practicable:

- (1) "deleted," "slack," "fragmented," or "unallocated" data on hard drives;
- (2) random access memory (RAM) or other ephemeral data;
- (3) on-line access data such as temporary internet files, history, cache, cookies, etc.;
- (4) data in metadata fields that are frequently updated automatically, such as last-opened dates;
- (5) backup data that is substantially duplicative of data that is more accessible elsewhere; and
- (6) other forms of ESI whose preservation requires extraordinary affirmative measures that are not utilized in the ordinary course of business.

(e) If there is a dispute concerning the scope of a party's preservation efforts, the parties or their counsel must meet and confer and fully explain their reasons for believing that additional efforts are, or are not, reasonable and proportionate, pursuant to Rule 26(b)(2)(C). If the parties are unable to resolve a preservation issue, then the issue should be raised promptly with the Court.

§ 2.05 *Identification of Electronically Stored Information*

(a) At the Rule 26(f) conference or as soon thereafter as possible, counsel or the parties shall discuss potential methodologies for identifying ESI for production.

(b) Topics for discussion may include, but are not limited to, any plans to:

- (1) eliminate duplicative ESI and whether such elimination will occur only within each particular custodian's data set or whether it will occur across all custodians;
- (2) filter data based on file type, date ranges, sender, receiver, custodian, search terms, or other similar parameters; and
- (3) use keyword searching, mathematical or thesaurus-based topic or concept clustering, or other advanced culling technologies.

§ 2.06 *Production Format*

(a) At the Rule 26(f) conference, counsel or the parties should make a good faith effort to agree on the format(s) for production of ESI (whether native or some other reasonably usable form). If counsel or the parties are unable to resolve a production format issue, then the issue should be raised promptly with the Court.

(b) Generally, the requesting party is responsible for the incremental cost of creating its copy of requested information. Counsel or the parties are encouraged to discuss cost sharing for optical character recognition (OCR) or other upgrades of paper documents or non-text-searchable electronic images that may be contemplated by each party.